

This species is named for an Uruguayan Indian tribe. The hind wing of *B. yaro* is quite similar to that of *B. melleus* Needham and Murphy (1924), and the genitalia of these 2 species are not unlike. The strikingly marked abdomen of *yaro* distinguishes it at once from *B. melleus*, to which species it seems most closely allied.

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OLIGOCARICIS LEA A SYNONYM OF SMICRONYX SCHOENHERR

(COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

Lea (1926, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 51:327-362) described *Oligocaricis* and the single included species, *O. longirostris*, from two male specimens, of which one, in the R. Helms collection, was from the Behn River in northwestern Australia and the other, in the British Museum, from the Adelaide River in Northern Territory, Australia. In examining the latter specimen at the British Museum, I found that it is quite typical of the genus *Smicronyx* Schoenherr, 1843. It shows the usual external characters of *Smicronyx*, including the fine constriction separating the rostrum from the rest of the head and the small partly connate tarsal claws. It also has the exodont mandibles that I noted (1962, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 113:200) in many species of *Smicronyx*. I have not seen or located the other of Lea's two specimens, but I have also seen nothing in the original description that would indicate a significant difference between the specimens.

In addition to proposing the transfer of *Oligocaricis longirostris* Lea to *Smicronyx*, I am here designating the specimen from the Adelaide River as lectotype of that species. According to the accessions catalog of the British Museum, the specimen was collected at the Adelaide River on August 8-13, 1890 by Mr. J. J. Walker during a cruise of the H.M.S. Penguin. This is the first record of the occurrence of any species of *Smicronyx* in Australia.

I thank the staff of the Department of Entomology, British Museum (Nat. History) for the aid and courtesies extended to me when these observations were made.—D. M. ANDERSON, *Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560.*